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trated, and enhanced by a new survey. The results are a credit to the author and a boon to the historical student. Moreover, the appearance of this study is very timely, since the three-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the island occurs this year, and Dr. Ganong fittingly suggests that the occasion be commemorated with dignified and appropriate ceremonies; that the island be dedicated "to the free use of the people forever", and that a graceful monument, recording the events and commemorating the persons prominent in its history, be erected there by the historical societies of Maine and New Brunswick.

VICTOR HUGO PALTSITS.

The twenty-fifth revised edition, recently brought out at Leipzig, of Putzger's *Historischer Schul-Atlas*, is now offered by Lemcke and Buechner (New York, 1902), with an English rendering of the introduction and explanatory notes, and a German-English glossary and index of names. Many additional maps are furnished, without expanding the bulk of the book, by utilizing the backs of the maps included in previous editions. The only noticeable change in former maps is in the color-scheme used, but this in itself constitutes a great improvement, for in general the same color is used for a state or country throughout the series devoted to a period, whereas in former editions, no such rule was followed, and the result was often confusing. The translation of the explanatory notes accompanying the work, but not bound with it, makes the work itself more easily useful to young students, but as much cannot be said of the glossary of German-English names, since in the alphabetical arrangement the German names have been placed first, followed by their English equivalents. The principal usefulness of the atlas for students who do not read German is in the ready location of places noted in English historical readings, and for this reason the English names should have preceded the German in the glossary.

J. B. Bury's edition of Edward A. Freeman's *Historical Geography of Europe* (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. lii, 611) contains little new matter; the work is practically what it was in the two editions issued over twenty years ago under the care of the author himself. Indeed, as Professor Bury suggests, it is a work that should never need many changes; with a few brief additions from time to time, it may be "as fresh and as useful to students a hundred years hence as it is to-day". Accordingly, in the way of changes for this third edition, he has considered it sufficient to notice at the appropriate places the few shiftings in European political geography since 1881; to modify, omit, or add some foot-notes; and to correct occasional trifling errors. He even leaves undisturbed, save by an editorial caution, the section on "Geographical Distribution of Races", in which Mr. Freeman's well-known use of the term Aryan is especially displayed. The maps illustrating the text, which were first published as Volume II., appear separately now as then, but also as a distinct work, with a title of its own: *Atlas to the Historical Geography of Europe*.

E. W. Dow.

The Study of Ecclesiastical History. By William Edward Collins, B.D. [Handbooks for the Clergy, edited by Arthur W. Robinson, B.D.] (London, New York, and Bombay, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. xvi, 166.) This is an unpretentious handbook on historical method, by the professor of ecclesiastical history at King's College, London, author of *The English Reformation and its Consequences* (1901), and contributor to the second volume of *The Cambridge Modern History*. The book is superfluous for those who know their Bernheim, but will no doubt be found useful by English college students and young clergymen, for whom especially it was written. Mr. Collins insists upon adherence to the "scientific" method as a prerequisite for studying the history of the church, as well as other history. *Ceteris paribus*, "the best historical student will make the best ecclesiastical historian" (p. 12), yet to study the church most profitably, one must sympathetically view its history "as centered in the faith of Christ", which the life of the church sums up (p. 6).

There are two chapters on historical method in general, based largely upon Langlois and Seignobos, and four of elementary advice and suggestion, relating more particularly to the church itself. The book concludes with a short and roughly classified bibliography of some 300 titles, giving preference to those in English. The omission of an index is hardly serious. The *Translations and Reprints* mentioned on page 109 are published by the University of Pennsylvania, not by Columbia. Hahn's *Bibliothek der Symbole* is ascribed to the wrong editor (p. 147), and by some blunder Harnack's *Ausbreitung des Christentums* appears among the works on canon law (p. 148).

J. W. PLATNER.

Dr. Edmund von Mach's *Greek Sculpture: its Spirit and Principles* (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1903, pp. xviii, 359) "is addressed to all students of art, to executing artists, and to the general public", and is not without its interest for teachers and students of Greek culture-history. The book is divided into two parts. Part I. deals with general characteristics and principles: Part II. is a history of the development of the various forms of sculpture, in the round and in relief, illustrated by descriptive discussions of the more famous examples. Excepting the fragmentary and vague introductory chapters on general principles, the exposition is clear, readable, and not too technical, and, in consequence, is well adapted for the intelligent layman. The most important contribution for the special student is the discussion, Part I., Chapters V.-VIII., of the principles of relief sculpture. A few of the author's statements on points of general history are erroneous or misleading. The photographic reproductions scattered throughout the text, as well as the group of forty plates at the end of the volume, add much to the value and attractiveness of the work.

In *Greek Votive Offerings: an Essay in the History of Greek Religion* (Cambridge, University Press; New York, The Macmillan Com-

pany, 1902, pp. xv, 463), Mr. W. H. D. Rouse has brought together the accumulations of ten years of diligent and learned research. Understanding a votive offering to be, strictly speaking, "whatever is given of freewill to a being conceived as superhuman", the main purpose of his book "is to collect and classify those offerings which are not immediately perishable; and by examining the occasion of their dedication, and the statements made about it, to trace if possible the motives of the dedicator and the meaning which the act had for him." Beginning with the worship of the dead and the chthonian deities, the author passes next to consider tithes and first-fruits, devoting the remainder, and greater part of the treatise to important occasions for the dedication of votive offerings. His conclusions are in the main conservative. Since Mr. Rouse is the first modern writer dealing with the subject as a whole, the work should be of great value as a work of reference to the student of Greek antiquities; but the method of arrangement and the array of facts would keep any one else at a respectful distance.

A. L. C.

That vast undertaking, *The Victoria History of the Counties of England*, is making such steady progress that it seems not unlikely that the hundred and sixty volumes of the history proper, and, possibly, the forty supplementary volumes of genealogies of leading county families may be completed within the eight years specified by the projectors of the series. Since, at the present writing, only the initial volume on any one county has appeared, it is not yet possible to form more than a tentative estimate of the value of the work from the scholar's point of view. Certainly every safeguard has been taken to insure thoroughness and accuracy. The advisory council having supervision over the whole includes a list of men each of recognized authority in his particular field. In addition a body of "sectional editors" are coöperating with local investigators in various departments, while still another committee of experts is directing the search of records. The names of the late Lord Acton, of Sir Frederick Pollock, and Messrs. F. York Powell, Round, Tout, Tait, Stevenson, and Firth, on one or another of these groups promises well for the strictly historical side of the enterprise.

Following those on Hampshire and Norfolk, the two volumes now before us (Westminster: A. Constable and Company, Ltd.; New York: E. P. Dutton and Company) form in each case the first of a series of four on Worcestershire and Surrey. Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund edits the former, Mr. H. E. Malden the latter. In both about half the space is devoted to natural features, while the remaining chapters are of more special interest to historical students. For Worcestershire "Early Man", "Romano-British Remains", "Anglo-Saxon Remains"; and the Domesday Survey are treated by B. C. A. Windle, F. Haverfield, Reginald A. Smith, and J. Horace Round respectively; in the Surrey volume "Early Man" is by George Clinch, "Anglo-Saxon Remains" by Reginald A. Smith, and the "Introduction to the Surrey Domesday" by Mr. Round.

The editor furnishes the text of the Domesday Survey and a chapter on the political history of the county up to the present time. An essay on Romano-British remains is to follow. For historians one of the most valuable portions thus far issued is Mr. Round's admirable series of studies on the local details of the Domesday Survey, supplementing as it does the recent investigations of Maitland and others in a thorny territory. A pedigree of the Knightley families of Fawsley, Northampton, edited by Messrs. Oswald Barron and W. Ryland D. Adkins, furnishes a specimen of the exhaustive and painstaking fashion with which the genealogy is to be treated. The external features of the work as a whole deserve high praise: paper, printing, binding, and, above all, the innumerable illustrations, maps, and plates display the nicest taste and finish of execution. Unfortunately the bulk and expense of the complete set will place it beyond the reach of most; but the volumes on each county are sold separately, and from the list of subscribers it is evident that the whole work will be accessible in many American libraries.

A. L. CROSS.

Dr. Theodor Lindner, in the first two volumes of his history of the world since the Germanic migrations, covered both much space and much time, since he dealt with peoples of Asia as well as of Europe and carried the narrative from the decline of Rome to the thirteenth century. But having thus reached a period when the facts to be considered increased alike in extent and interest, he treats in the third volume only of Europe, and besides only of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and earlier fifteenth centuries (*Weltgeschichte seit der Völkerwanderung*. In neun Bänden. Dritter Band. Stuttgart and Berlin, J. G. Cotta'sche Buchhandlung, pp. x, 592). Within this relatively restricted field he has a twofold aim: first, to describe that civilization which had gradually developed in western Europe under the guidance of the Christian church; and then, to show how out of the régime where this civilization, with its church-maintained unity, prevailed, disintegration inevitably came forth. The rise of commerce and industry, with their accompanying money-power, enabled folk, that had hitherto only toiled, to gain civil and political rights, especially through organizations in the towns; states also grew strong, and national developments began. Thus laymen gradually freed themselves from ecclesiastical tutelage. They begot another way of viewing the world, and eventually their way prevailed. The story of how it prevailed is long; only a part of it is told in Dr. Lindner's third volume, the part concerning the fall of the political power of the popes. The heads of the church lost ground especially in the struggles with the king in France and the emperor in Germany; also in the sad period of the great schism; and their victory over the councils reestablished them ecclesiastically rather than politically. The rest of the story runs on into the seventeenth century, and will be told in the next two volumes. This third volume, like its predecessors, is accompanied by selected bibliographies and an index of persons and places. Like its predecessors, also,

it reads easily, and, besides its cyclopedic value, has that kind of merit which may appear when a subject of so many parts and so diverse connections is treated by a single writer.

E. W. Dow.

Mediæval and Modern History. By Philip Van Ness Myers. Part II. *The Modern Age.* (Boston, Ginn and Company, 1903, pp. viii, 650.) This revision of the second part of the author's *Mediæval and Modern History* is perhaps even more successful than that of the first part recently appearing under the title *The Middle Ages*. The characteristic changes are the same: the addition of much new matter (the new book being nearly twice as long as the old second part), many changes of emphasis and corrections of small errors, and the insertion at the end of each chapter of very considerable bibliographies, both of source-material and secondary works. While many of these are so extensive as to bewilder the high-school pupil, they can be of great service in the hands of a thoroughly competent teacher, and for their own reference college teachers as well as high-school teachers may make considerable use of these very conscientiously and ably chosen lists.

The good points of the book are many; one feels that there are few really important conclusions reached by scholars of history that are not to be found here. Never taking too much knowledge for granted, it is sane, even, understandable, and interesting. It is distinctly narrative and objective. Of the new parts, written always in a more scholarly tone and as if designed for a somewhat older audience, Chapters VII., XII., and XXIV., on the divine right doctrine, eighteenth-century England, and late European expansion, are especially good.

One may justly criticize devoting six of the thirteen pages on Elizabeth to Mary Stuart and the Armada, or relegating to a foot-note all mention of cabinet government; also it may seem to lower the tone of a history to quote dying words seventeen times or to tell how many strokes of the ax sufficed to cut off Mary Stuart's head. But the well-known faults of the author which these things illustrate are much less apparent in his later work.

A. B. WHITE.

Les Publicistes de la Réforme sous François II et Charles IX, par Paul F. -M. Méaly. (Paris, Fischbacher, 1903, pp. 270.) The origin of the political ideas of the Revolution is at present one of the subjects of the day. The most generally accepted view, which gives the credit of it to the philosophers of the eighteenth century alone, is more and more being overthrown by the historians, and the time is not far distant when recognition will be given the publicists of the sixteenth century for the part which is theirs in the building of the modern state.

M. Méaly's volume is a valuable contribution to the study of the political literature of the French Reformation. The author has assumed the task of exploiting the lampoons which were produced just after the

religious schisms during the troubled reigns of the last of the Valois, and has fulfilled it with entire success. His study, well written, replete with excerpts and documents of prime value, forms a book which can be recommended to the general public as well as to the specialists. The latter will have but one criticism to offer, but that is of a fundamental character. The author is too limited in his study of French sources, not only those belonging to the period which he has studied, but also those appearing in publications of our own times. Two tyrannies in particular in the sixteenth century called forth the indignant protest of the reformers and the appeal by them from royal to popular sovereignty: that of Bloody Mary in England, and that of Charles IX. in France. The protestation of Mary's victims, refugees upon the continent, preceded that of the Huguenots. The latter heard the outcry and profited thereby. This fact of first importance should have been taken into account other than by a brief foot-note on John Knox. In regard to the works of our own time, I will confine myself, in order not to exceed the space at my disposal, to reminding M. Méaly of L. Ehinger, the latest biographer of the author of the *Franco-Gallia*, who published at Basel in 1892 a life of Franz Hotman, wherein might have been found many useful suggestions as to the career and character of the professor-publicist of Geneva.

CHARLES BORGEAUD.

The tenth volume of *The Camden Miscellany* (London, Royal Historical Society, 1902, pp. xxi, 139, xxiv, 144, 21) contains "The Journal of Sir Roger Wilbraham, Solicitor-General in Ireland and Master of Requests, for the years 1593-1616, together with Notes in another Hand, for the Years 1642-1649", edited by Harold Spencer Scott; "A Book of the Travaile and Lief of Me, Thomas Hoby, w^t Diverse Things woorth the Notinge", edited by Edgar Powell; and "Prince Rupert at Lisbon", edited by the late S. R. Gardiner. About one-half of Wilbraham's *Journal* is printed, while the omitted passages, dealing mainly with literary and legal matters, are briefly described in the table of contents. His entries concerning English affairs deal with prorogations and dissolutions of Parliament, with speeches of the sovereign and ministers, with debates in Parliament and discussions in the Privy Council. Sir Thomas Hoby (1530-1566) is chiefly known to modern scholars as the translator of Castiglione's *Il Cortegiano*. The autobiography here printed covers the period from 1547 to 1564 and has to do mainly with his travels on the continent. The writer's opportunities were exceptional, from the fact that his elder brother, Sir Philip, was for many years ambassador to the court of Emperor Charles V. The papers relating to Prince Rupert's coming to Lisbon with the king's fleet in 1649-1650 consist of a narrative and accompanying letters, which are chiefly significant as proving that King John IV. of Portugal deliberately planned to support Rupert against the Commonwealth, and to give him the liberty and protection of his ports.

A. L. C.

The Regency of Marie de Médicis, 1610 to 1616. By Arthur Power Lord, Ph.D. (New York, Henry Holt and Company, 1903, pp. x, 180.) The work is described by its author as a study of French history from 1610 to 1616. Presumably it is a postgraduate thesis, and as such it is entitled to credit. Mr. Lord has examined the records and memoirs of the period, and his work is based upon proper historical material. It is fairly accurate in the account of the intrigues and plottings of the great nobles during the minority of Louis XIII. All this is commendable and shows care, industry, and correct methods of study.

How valuable the book may be to readers is another question. The work itself is of value to the man who does it, and that is much. Any historical study which is accurate, the result of honest and industrious examination of the events of some period in the past, has a sufficient *raison d'être*, and justifies its own existence. The notion that no book should be published unless it adds largely to the sum of human knowledge or possesses literary qualities of a high degree is nonsense. There is no more reason for requiring inspiration in a number of pages bound together as an octavo than in a number of pages fastened together as the Sunday edition of a New York newspaper.

If one were to be critical, he could suggest that the plots and counter-plots of Condé and his associates, to an account of which this work is devoted, do not deserve the space given them. They were the obscure intrigues of men who in the course of three centuries have themselves become obscure. Some lessons as to the character of the French nobility and the French government might be drawn, but Mr. Lord has not endeavored to draw them. Indeed, the abundance of minor detail makes it difficult to obtain a satisfactory view of the general situation. We doubt if a person not familiar with the period would have a clear idea, even of its political ups and downs, after reading this book. The event of most importance was the meeting of the States-General in 1614, but neither as to the general character of the body, nor as to its particular working at this session, would the reader obtain any valuable information.

There are occasional errors in the work. Mr. Lord says at page 90, speaking of the sale of judicial offices, "the Nobles, always poor, had no money to pay out when the offices were put on the market". This is a very inaccurate generalization. Some nobles were poor and many were rich; it was not because they had no money that they did not fill judicial office. Again, at page 92 he says, "The pensions of the Nobility were another invention of the great Henry", etc. Surely Mr. Lord does not think that granting pensions to members of the nobility began with Henry IV. Such slips probably indicate carelessness, otherwise they would betray a very superficial knowledge of French history.

JAMES BRECK PERKINS.

Mazarin, by Arthur Hassall, M.A. (New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1903, pp. xv, 187),

is one of the recent volumes in the "Foreign Statesmen" series, edited by J. B. Bury. It is based mainly on Chéruel's two well-known volumes, and therefore adopts that author's rather rosy view of Richelieu's successor. In fact, Mr. Hassall seems to have been at pains to justify Mazarin's right to a place beside Charlemagne, Philip Augustus, Mirabeau, and the other foreign statesmen. "As a foreign politician and diplomatist Mazarin has had few equals among French statesmen, and he deserves full credit for his great diplomatic triumphs. . . . On his death Mazarin left France in a stronger position than she had enjoyed at any previous period in her history. Industrious, patient, subtle and adroit, Mazarin proved to be one of the most sagacious and successful statesmen in French history. He was essentially a diplomatist, and his greatest triumphs were triumphs of diplomacy" (p. ix). This assertion is several times repeated throughout the book, and it does in fact contain much truth, but the proof of its truth is scarcely to be gathered from Mr. Hassall's narrative. Mazarin's troubles in the early part of his rule he believes to have been due, not to his own character, unpopularity, and incapacity, but to the fact that he embodied the continuance and development of Richelieu's policy. Richelieu had abused the feudal and legal aristocracy by exile and execution; he had entered a foreign war and left the finances in a ruinous condition. In so doing he had sown the wind, and Mazarin reaped the whirlwind. In this also there is much truth, and we should gladly see some lucid analysis of the actual state of affairs in 1643 that would make us realize this truth by giving us a real grasp of the problems that Mazarin had to face. This Mr. Hassall has completely failed to give.

Of Mr. Hassall's style it is difficult to speak with patience. Sentences which have different subjects and different verbs and have no close connection with each other are continually coördinated with bewildering ands and buts and howevers. Endless names, dates, and unimportant details, without any underlying guiding idea to lend them significance, are forced upon the reader. Finally, as though in the body of the volume he had not already furnished names and dates *ad nauseam*, Mr. Hassall adds a list of them at the end. Be it said that they are mostly very accurate. But such a book as this ought to be a readable biography and not a Ploetz's *Epitome*. There is no index.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

Old Quebec, the Fortress of New France. By Sir Gilbert Parker and Claude G. Bryan. (New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1903, pp. xxiv, 486.) The volume begins at the beginning of Canada, traces the eventful story of Quebec, and concludes with a chapter on the modern period, which brings the reader to the present day. It was doubtless the literary interest of the subject which invited the authors' attention to it, and one hardly need say that from the literary point of view the work is to be commended. It will provide many a general reader with both information and entertainment.

The historical student will, however, not only miss many things that a thorough history of Quebec might be expected to give, but will discover errors. For example: it is stated (p. 341) that the Quebec Act "held the French fast to their allegiance"; but Hey, chief-justice of Quebec, wrote the Lord Chancellor, August 28, 1775 (MS., Canadian Archives, Q, 12, page 203), "an Act passed for the express purpose of gratifying the Canadians . . . is become the first object of their discontent and dislike". It was in fact relished by only the small minority belonging to the upper classes; and Carleton informed the Earl of Dartmouth, November 5, 1775 (MS., S.P.O., Amer. and Ind., Vol. 327), "The Canadian Peasantry not only deserted their duty, but numbers of them have taken arms against the Crown." It was not Richard Montgomery, but his brother Alexander, who served under Wolfe at the siege of Quebec (p. 342). Montgomery did not capture Ticonderoga and Crown Point (p. 343). Carleton did not paddle to Quebec in a canoe (*ibid.*). It is not correct to say (*ibid.*) that "Citizens suspected of disaffection were banished" from Quebec, for Carleton's proclamation of November 22 ordered out of town only those — with their families — who would not take up arms. Arnold's expedition did not cross New Hampshire (p. 344). It did not go overland "from Boston to Point Lévi" (p. 347), for about a third of the distance was traversed in sailing vessels. Montgomery did not erect batteries on the St. Charles and at Point Lévi (p. 349). It is not true that he saw but one promising way of attacking Quebec (p. 351), for he had two plans, and the one he executed, though he deemed it "promising", was his second choice.

The book is fully illustrated; a considerable number of the pictures are finely engraved portraits. The sources of only a few are given, and the best originals have not been selected in all cases. Five useful maps and plans are presented. The index makes only seven pages.

JUSTIN H. SMITH.

Governor William Tryon, and his Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771. By Marshall DeLancey Haywood. (Raleigh, N. C., A. Williams and Co, 1903, pp. 223.) This work, as the title suggests, covers a short period, and is almost wholly local in its point of view. It nevertheless is of much interest and value, though its statement is at times very disconnected. It could not, strictly speaking, be called a history of the administration of Governor Tryon; it is much more biographical and genealogical than historical. And when it deals with the purely historical, it does so in a narrative way. At no time does the author analyze and discuss the underlying forces of the years with which he is dealing. There is no mention or discussion of the territorial, fiscal, and judicial systems of the province, and no statement concerning the general position of the governor, council, or lower house of the legislature. To make the picture of Governor Tryon and his administration at all complete, it would be necessary to add a statement of these to what Mr. Haywood has said. Nor has the author made any

mention of what was the relation of the colonists to the crown of England; and this to the mind of the reviewer is a serious defect. When, for instance, we read Mr. Haywood's narration of the Stamp Act troubles in North Carolina, we feel that the author has not found the key to the situation, or at least that he has not shown it to the reader. It should, however, be stated that Mr. Haywood did not intend to look for the key; his purpose was to tell what had happened during Tryon's administration, not to analyze these happenings.

Though the work is only a narration, the author has rendered a good service to historical scholarship. His picture of Governor Tryon is much more in accord with the facts in the case than the picture which has hitherto been given of this picturesque colonial official. He has also added much to our information concerning many of the prominent colonists. His narration of the "Regulator" troubles, while to some extent partizan, has much of interest and value.

After speaking of the genealogy of Governor Tryon and of his becoming the chief magistrate of the province of North Carolina, Mr. Haywood takes up the chief events of his administration. He tells us of Tryon's tolerance in religion and of his advocacy of education among the colonists. He states the positions of the governor and of the planters of the lower Cape Fear section on the Stamp Act and the operation of the act in North Carolina, here and there digressing to give a biographical sketch of the chief leaders. The latter half of the book is devoted to the Regulator troubles. His narration of these is fairly full and interesting. He accepts Professor Bassett's view that the Regulator war was not a revolution but only a peasants' uprising, not a rebellion against the royal government, but against the local administration of the finances and justice. Perhaps the most important feature of his statement of this struggle is the fact that he has brought some of its leaders into a new light, out of the darkness into which many of the popular historians had cast them; and this is a valuable service, though the author himself is to an extent partizan in his position.

CHARLES LEE RAPER.

Anthony Wayne. By John R. Spears. [Series of Historic Lives.] (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1903, pp. iv, 249.) This volume has been written in most painstaking fashion. The author firmly believes that, in spite of medals and banquets, Wayne was never appreciated fully; but that less competent and less deserving men were preferred to him. Even Washington, who certainly had the most ample opportunity for knowledge of Wayne's capabilities, hesitated to place him in charge of the army raised to subdue the Lake Indians after the defeats of Harmar and St. Clair, because, as the President put it, Wayne was "more active and enterprising than judicious and cautious. No economist, it is feared. Open to flattery, vain; easily imposed upon and liable to be drawn into scrapes". One could wish that Mr. Spears, taking this deliberate opinion of Washington's, had worked out the thesis. Then this

would have been the biography of a man of flesh and blood — a dashing, daring, fighting soldier, who repeatedly won success by audacity. With certain obvious limitations to the analogy, Wayne belongs to the same class with Sheridan and Sherman — to the class of great lieutenants and popular heroes. Mr. Spears, however, has preferred to make Wayne a hero by the arithmetical process; and the pages of the book fairly bristle with figures to show how often vastly superior numbers of the enemy were overcome or disconcerted by Mad Anthony's audacious attacks. As a result the reader is ever under the strain of not being able to believe that Wayne was quite as successful as the author thinks he was; and thus the reading becomes fatiguing. In his last campaign Wayne certainly won a great success, for which he had made careful preparation. After the Revolution St. Clair, Harmar, William Hull, and George Rogers Clark all lost the reputations they had won; but in Wayne's case neither his storming of Stony Point nor his nipping in the bud the mutiny in the Pennsylvania line can compare with the service he performed in subduing the Indians of the northwest, thus preparing the way for the surrender of the posts retained by the British. And right here we have an example of how slowly history climbs the Alleghenies; for Mr. Spears seems never to have thought it worth his while to inquire into the causes which led the British commanders in Canada to take so bold a stand against the boundary provisions of the treaty of 1783. Nor is the faintest glimmer of light thrown on the still unsettled questions of chronology connected with the American possession of the northwest. In short, Mr. Spears, with all his labor, has prepared a compilation of facts rather than a contribution to history.

CHARLES MOORE.

Eighty Years of Union. By James Schouler, LL.D. (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1903, pp. xiv, 416.) This volume consists of extracts from the author's well-known *History of the United States*. Both from its subtitle (*Being a Short History of the United States, 1783-1865*) and its professed model (Edgar's condensation of Parkman, *The Struggle for a Continent*) it lays claim to consideration as being something more than a mere collection of valuable extracts. Whether the claim is valid must depend principally upon the character of the editorial work bestowed upon the volume.

In selecting his extracts the editor has certainly picked out the passages that would best bear transplanting; yet it is a fair criticism that upon this test the claim made for the volume is not altogether vindicated. Rather more than a fourth of the space is devoted to characterizations of important personages. Where so large a matter is to be condensed into so small a compass this is disproportionate. Only very little space is allowed for the description of social and political conditions, and in consequence the narrative of events proceeds without sufficient background for intelligent comprehension. The method of the volume makes necessary the omission of many important events, but excellent judgment

has been shown in the selection of those to be included. The most serious single defect of the book is the manner in which the materials are put together. In the volume which served as model, numerous bracketed paragraphs connect the extracts and thus produce the effect of a continuous and fairly comprehensive narrative. Here there is nothing of the kind nor any equivalent. With many of the extracts a slight alteration of the opening sentence would have done much to secure the desired unity, but even this seems not to have been done, save in a single instance. The omission is doubly unfortunate, as it robs the book of much of the interest which it might have possessed and contributes to the invalidation of its principal claim for consideration. Regarded as a collection of extracts, the volume has much merit. The admirable pen-portraits and other attractive features will doubtless stimulate many to read the more ample accounts in the *History*. Yet there are serious defects. The plan of adhering strictly to the text of the *History* has made necessary many elisions in the passages selected for reproduction. That these elisions are not indicated is perhaps pardonable in a book intended principally for the casual reader, but even in such a book three-fifths of the space devoted to the Jay treaty should not be given to Fisher Ames's speech, the account of the Monroe doctrine should not begin with the arrival of Rush's despatches at Washington, and the story of Jefferson's election to the presidency should not terminate with the counting of the ballot of the electoral college. There are few notes, perhaps twenty in all. Not more than six or seven of these are new, although the text contains many allusions to the omitted passages and hence often needs some explanation. The remainder are about equally divided between elucidations and citations of authorities, both most capriciously chosen. In the text there are no subtitles within the chapters, the apparent intent being that the numerous blank spaces should serve as equivalents. These, however, are inserted in most bewildering fashion. They do not correspond with the table of contents, are not in accordance with the spacing in the *History*, and often occur in the very midst of a topic.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

History of Coinage and Currency in the United States and the Perennial Contest for Sound Money. By A. Barton Hepburn, LL.D. (New York, The Macmillan Company; London, Macmillan and Company, Ltd., 1903, pp. xiv, 666). Of all the parts of the economic history of the United States none has been more fully or more successfully studied than the financial history of our country. And of this section none has received more attention from American scholars than the history of American money. There would seem little room for another "History of Coins and Currency" in the long list of scholarly treatises on that subject, at least not until some new movement in our monetary legislation or a genuine reform of the national banking system offers new material to the investigator.

The book before us has this advantage over similar ones that have preceded it. It is written by one who for many years has been active in the financial world, first as superintendent of the New York state banking department, then as bank examiner and comptroller of the currency in the federal government, and during the past ten years as a leading official in prominent New York banks. His wide experience gives him a practical insight into the workings of the currency and banking systems of the country which no amount of scientific investigation can equal. His identification with the second Cleveland administration and its aims in monetary and currency legislation makes him, of course, a strong advocate of the measures which, for the time being, have put the silver agitation to rest. In his treatment of that agitation, which, as the title of the book indicates, forms one of its central points, some may object to the spirit of partizanship he displays. We are perhaps still too near to that "contest for sound money" reasonably to expect a perfectly dispassionate treatment of the great movement.

With this qualification, the book deserves high commendation for its successful treatment of the dramatic story of the successive cheap-money movements culminating in the passage of the Currency Act of 1900. No other book has told that story with equal breadth and precision, the genesis and development of the greenback, its yielding to the silver dollar, the varying attitude of the two leading parties toward the question of soft money, and the attitude of the successive presidential administrations toward this overshadowing question.

Voluminous appendixes will be found to contain much historical material not easily accessible to the general reader, such as the colonial currency and mint laws, some of Hamilton's reports, and the principal acts of the Federal Congress pertaining to money and currency. The only inaccuracy worth calling attention to is the occasional use of the term clearing-house certificate for clearing-house loan certificate. The omission of the word loan has, however, become too common to deserve more than passing comment.

J. C. SCHWAB.

The sixth volume of the *Public Papers of George Clinton* (Published by the State, 1902, pp. xlviii, 918) comprises documents covering the period from July, 1780, to May, 1781. The material is intrinsically interesting and contains much of value. Sufficient comment has already been passed upon the editorial work (see AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW, VI. 391; VII. 402; VIII. 388). Nothing can be added, unfortunately. Even the policy of the editor with reference to illustrations is unchanged, this last volume containing a view of "The Odell House" at Dobbs Ferry.

H. A. C.

It is perhaps unnecessary to take *au sérieux* Thomas E. Watson's *The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson* (New York, D. Appleton and

Company, 1903, pp. xxii, 534). If partizanship and brilliant dogmatic assertion constitute history, then this is history. The author is, however, himself so out of patience with those he calls "historians", that it may be that he does not wish to be classed among historical writers. If so, we will have to find a new classification for the proper labeling of the products of his pen. It is indeed regrettable that an author capable of writing so well should not write better; for, in truth, much of his description and narration is as vivid and brilliant as it is reckless. Take, for example, the chapter on the Genet episode: who could get from that chapter aught save a display of democratic pyrotechnics? How much ignorance does it show of the facts in the case that have been brought to light by the patient investigation of the despised historian. We cannot help thinking, however, that such a demonstrative, exclamatory, interjectory book as this is an extravagant example of what some reactionists from modern exact scholarship consider history should be. There is no small number of people who cry out for entertaining history, and some there are who wish it dramatized and novelized. But there are others, not few in number, who wish to know the facts, and are not yearning for the opinions and the oratory of historical poetasters. Of course history should be made just as interesting, just as entertaining, as the truth will permit. The really great historian is an artist as well as an investigator. But exclamation and allegation are not helpful in transmuting common mud into a marble statue, nor do mere brilliant sentences satisfy the person seeking truth and sober judgment and wise guidance.

Nelson and the Neapolitan Jacobins. Documents relating to the Suppression of the Jacobin Revolution at Naples, June, 1799. Edited by H. C. Gutteridge, M.A., late Scholar of King's College, Cambridge. (London, printed for the Navy Records Society, 1903, pp. cxvii, 351.) This volume contains the documentary evidence relating to Nelson's conduct at Naples in June, 1799. Of its contents, much was previously in print, but scattered throughout different volumes. Printed here for the first time are the logs of the *Seahorse* and *Foudroyant*, forty letters from Nelson to Acton in the early part of 1799, six letters from Queen Caroline to Lady Hamilton, and much of the correspondence between Hamilton, Nelson, and the court at Palermo from June 21 to June 30. The material here presented, with an English translation of papers not in that language, will enable the English reader to examine at first hand the charges brought by Southey and others against Nelson. With respect to these charges, the editor himself, in an interesting, well-written introduction, reaches an acquittal. On the principal point, the capitulation of St. Elmo, it appears indeed that Ruffo, in signing the capitulation, exceeded his instructions, and Nelson, in disregarding it, fulfilled the wishes of the court. On the whole, however, some will feel that such technicalities, as a cloak for Nelson's conduct, furnish but little more than the hem. Revigliano and Castellamare capitulated to Captain

Foote, and Nelson held, in this case, that the promise, since it emanated from an English officer, must be scrupulously observed. Is Italian honor less sacred? If Ruffo exceeded his instructions, he also reconquered a kingdom. And if this service was not enough to justify favorable consideration of his wishes, did not the garrison of St. Elmo, by capitulating in good faith, acquire rights which the court and Nelson were bound in honor to respect?

H. M. BOWMAN.

The Expansion of Russia, 1815 to 1900. By Francis Henry Skrine, F.S.S. [Cambridge Historical Series, edited by G. W. Prothero, Litt. D.] (Cambridge, University Press; New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. viii, 386.) A book dealing with the expansion of Russia is in truth very timely at this moment when the process is being so suddenly and violently checked, however temporarily. Still it is a pity that the use of the above title, perhaps through no fault of the author, provokes the sharpest criticism we have to make of this, the latest addition to the Cambridge Historical Series. The title, whoever chose it, is misleading, for it seems to imply that Russian expansion has chiefly taken place within the limits of the time indicated, which is far from being the case. To be sure, Russian dominions were greatly extended between 1815 and 1900, even if less so than were, during the same period, those of Great Britain and France, or than the United States, if we go back to include the Louisiana purchase. Nevertheless we must not forget that the expansion of Russia has been pretty continuous for some four hundred years, indeed it began more than twice as long ago. It was also most rapid in the seventeenth century, which saw the annexation of the larger half of Siberia. We therefore regret that Mr. Skrine appears to fall into the common error of regarding it as a recent phenomenon.

His book itself, though hardly laying claim to profound scholarship, is in the main quite satisfactory. After a few pages of rather rhetorical introduction, full of sweeping statements, some of which will hardly bear close scrutiny, the writer begins his narrative with the Congress of Vienna, and thenceforth he proceeds straight ahead without digression. His style is clear, his tone is impartial, and his judgment generally sound. He treats all his emperors with much sympathy, especially Alexander I. and Nicholas I., though he does not attempt to minimize the faults of either. He is also careful throughout, and only here and there does one notice a slip, as for instance when (p. 228) he speaks of Shamil at Gunib as having been blockaded into submission, whereas in reality the stronghold was scaled by some daring soldiers; and it is also an error to call the recession of Kulja "the only example of a voluntary recoil in Russia's eastward advance". The treaty of Nerchinsk with China in 1689 and of Resht with Persia in 1732 are two other notable cases.

These slight inadvertences are too few to affect the value of the work. Its limitations are of more consequence. Having to cover a good

deal of ground at a rapid rate, Mr. Skrine confines his "Expansion" to its territorial aspect. He therefore does not enter into questions of industrial development or into the growth of population during the last half-century, though these have done far more than her mere increase in acreage to add to Russia's power in recent times. Even the abolition of serfdom is treated in a manner so inadequate as to suggest that the author does not feel at home in the subject, which is unfortunate. In this respect his volume suffers by comparison with Kleinschmidt's *Drei Jahrhunderte russischer Geschichte*, but it is distinctly better as a whole than the *Histoire de la Russie depuis la mort de Paul 1^{er} jusqu'à l'Avènement de Nicolas II* of Créhanche and the *History of Russia from Peter the Great to Nicholas II.*, by Mr. W. R. Morfill, who by the way is erroneously termed G. Morfill in Mr. Skrine's bibliography. This bibliography, which includes authorities in Russian as well as in the western languages, is in the main well chosen, though like most such lists it appears at times a bit arbitrary. The maps are tolerable, the transcription of Russian names is usually careful and consistent. Altogether Mr. Skrine has produced an excellent little book.

ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE.

Four Years under Marse Robert. By Major Robert Stiles. (New York and Washington, The Neale Publishing Company, 1903, pp. xvi, 368.) Major Stiles is a graduate of Yale and a Southern man who was a law-student in New York when the Civil War began. He returned to the south, joined the Richmond Howitzers, and, either as private or officer, served in the artillery till the end of the struggle. He writes as an intelligent observer of the things that came under his own eyes, namely, the life of the privates and of the lower officers. He was not in a position to speak with experience in reference to the larger movements of the army. Perhaps, too, if we may judge from his narrative, he is not a man well informed in the history of both sides of the war. But neither of these facts renders his book useless. Indeed, in a very important sense it is a valuable record. It gives with much vividness the details of the life of the private soldiers, their loyalty, their hopefulness, their patient endurance of privation, their susceptibility to religious excitement, their faith in their leaders, and their careless levity in the face of death and privation. Such a record goes far to explain the splendid soldierly qualities of Lee's ragged and famished troops. Major Stiles has told his story with commendable straightforwardness. At times one feels that he is too much of a partizan, and at other times one is apt to think that he admits to his pages too many trivial things. But one ought to remember that it is much for even a trained historical student to divest himself of his prejudices, and as to trivial things, that is a matter of taste. For the writer of Civil War history *Four Years under Marse Robert* will furnish much illustrative material. For the general reader it will prove itself an interesting and vivid narrative of a phase of our national history of which none of us ought to be ignorant.

JOHN SPENCER BASSETT.

Journals of Field-Marshal Count von Blumenthal for 1866 and 1870-1871. Edited by Count Albrecht von Blumenthal. Translated by Major A. D. Gillespie-Addison. (London, Edward Arnold; New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. iv, 347.) As chief of staff to the crown-prince of Prussia in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870, Count Blumenthal played a considerable rôle, and was well placed to get the range of men of higher station than his own. The most noticeable thing about his *Journals* is the scant treatment which the great issues and achievements receive. His outlook is that of the subaltern, without the subaltern's attachment and devotion to a superior. His daily entries usually report the weather conditions, chronicle his not infrequent bodily ailments, find fault with the measures of his superiors and their failure to award him due recognition, and for the rest, reflect his commonplace vindictiveness toward the French and his low opinion of the masses of his own countrymen.

About many of these matters he must have been well informed, but his accuracy as a narrator cannot be thoroughly tested, because for the most part the data for verification are not at hand. In one conspicuous case, however, his lapse into misstatement is surprising. Neither the time of the surrender at Sedan, nor the place of meeting of the king and the emperor is correctly given.

His one contribution to our knowledge of the time is the successful refutation, so far as he is concerned, of Bismarck's charge that the opposition in high quarters to the bombardment of Paris was due to English petticoat influence and was therefore a bit of mawkish sentimentality. Count Blumenthal's wife was an Englishwoman, and he was opposed to the bombardment, but he was not moved thereto by political or humanitarian or sentimental considerations. His spontaneous outbursts against his country's enemies, actual or potential, leave no room for doubt upon that point, and he shows his teeth to French or English quite impartially, as the mood prompts. The exposition of the military grounds for the reduction of Paris by the method of starvation rather than by the use of cannon is clear and strong. And it was justified by the event.

JOHN H. CONEY.

Actual Government as applied under American Conditions. By Albert Bushnell Hart, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1903, pp. xlv, 599). As the title indicates, the book emphasizes the present activities of political machinery in America. It is a comprehensive treatise upon the whole range of local, state, and federal government. The work is especially adapted for the use of students in high-schools and colleges. Each chapter is prefaced with a carefully assorted list of references for the guidance of students. The author does not profess to discuss legal and constitutional theories, but devotes the space at his command to description of the machinery of government and of its manner of working. Under the limitations thus imposed he has produced the most detailed

and thorough treatise on the subject that has yet appeared. In fact, the question may be fairly raised whether the limit has not been reached of a rational attempt to combine in a single volume a well-proportioned discussion of the entire scope of our political activities.

Professor Hart's book is indicative of a tendency to give large space to the dynamics of politics. While predominantly descriptive, it is also to a very limited extent expository, and the space which in earlier texts was devoted to explanation of principles is here occupied with a setting forth of the problems arising in practical politics. The attention of the reader is constantly carried from the mechanism of government to the methods of political activity. It is evidently not the author's primary intention to advocate reforms, yet he nevertheless advances many acute criticisms and observations upon defects in political organization and faults in political methods. Several pages are devoted to consideration of the party boss in politics; the maladjustment of party machinery to city politics is described with great clearness, and with the setting forth of defects there is intelligent discussion of methods of improvement. A good deal of attention is given to civil-service reform, both in its relation to the federal government and to state and municipal government as well. The author is to be congratulated upon his success in giving to a work of such limitless detail the air of up-to-date vitality.

Illuminating maps and diagrams and a good index add to the usefulness of the book.

JESSE MACY.

The Centralization of Administration in Ohio. By Samuel P. Orth, Ph.D. [Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XVI, No. 3.] (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1903, pp. 177.) This is one of the series of five studies dealing with the centralization of control in the field of local government in as many different states. The administrative functions considered by Dr. Orth are "Public Education", "Taxation and Local Finance", "Charities and Corrections", "State Health Administration", and "Miscellaneous Functions" — the last embracing the powers of inspection (as of mines, railroads, food-products, etc.) exercised by the state by virtue of its police authority.

The tendencies toward centralization have been of slow growth in Ohio, and Mr. Orth has had to do a good deal of historical research to trace them, thereby bringing together much new and valuable material. His conclusions are summed up at the end of each chapter and are illustrated by statistical tables. In the field of education he points out that centralization has been making rapid progress during the last fourteen years, but still leaves much to be desired. He fails to note (p. 72) among the evidences of lack of centralization in this field the deplorable want of uniformity in the school year, which is subject to local variation in length from twenty-four weeks up to forty-four. In taxation he finds the centralizing movement shown in the change by which the state revenue is largely derived from taxes on corporations, and in the evolu-

tion of the supervisory powers of the state auditor. In charities and corrections he shows that a measure of concentration has been wrought by the moral rather than by the legal authority of the board of state charities; while in the spheres of public health and inspection, which are of much later growth, the central authorities have been vested with considerable power from the outset. A few slips in dates and minor facts have been noticed, but the monograph is none the less a distinct contribution on the side of the history of administration in Ohio.

WILBUR H. SIEBERT.

A List of Books (with References to Periodicals) on the Philippine Islands in the Library of Congress, with Chronological List of Maps in the Library of Congress. By A. P. C. Griffin, Chief of Division of Bibliography, and P. Lee Phillips, Chief of Division of Maps and Charts. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1903, pp. xv, 397.) This is a reprint in separate form of a Philippine bibliography already issued as a Senate document. It is to be followed also by the publication in separate form of the *Biblioteca Filipina*, or Philippine bibliography, prepared by Dr. T. H. Pardo de Tavera, of Manila. The two may be expected to form the most complete and useful Philippine bibliography in existence.

The few students who have lately given some attention to Philippina in the United States will not be surprised at the length of the list of books and maps accumulated by the Library of Congress, in large part since 1898, since which time special efforts have been made in this direction. There are 142 pages devoted to titles of works on the Philippines prior to American occupation. These are classified by subjects, showing the Library of Congress to be best supplied in the sections of description, discovery and early exploration, ethnology, history, languages, missions, natural history, and political and social economy. It is difficult, however, to classify with precision a great proportion of the works on the Philippines, especially of the early friar-chronicles, which were discursions in pious vein on nearly every feature of Spanish conquest and Philippine (though not Filipino) life. For instance, the valuable fourteen-volume work of Father Juan de la Concepción (Manila, 1788-1792) is here listed under missions, when, as a matter of fact, it is the best historical work on the islands up to the nineteenth century. To note a small slip in the excellent bibliographical introduction by Mr. Griffin, the *Estadismo* of Father Martinez de Zuñiga does not cover the author's observations to 1818, the year of his death, but only to 1805 or 1806.

In the section devoted to writings produced by the last five years of American occupation, we find that the Library catalogues nearly two hundred volumes, aside from some two hundred and fifty public documents of the government of the United States. It is better supplied with miscellaneous writings on this period produced in Spain than with documents of the Filipino insurgents. Approximately one thousand articles in periodicals are catalogued, practically all appearing since May,

1898, and few foreign periodicals being cited aside from those of England. Yet this list does not, of course, deal with any articles appearing in the daily press, unless reproduced in more permanent form, nor is it, moreover, a complete list, though the publications not here listed are in the main unimportant. If some guide is needed as to the mass of data accumulated since 1898, it is none the less necessary for the whole preceding period of Philippine history ; there has been a tremendous waste of ink both before and since 1898.

Mr. Griffin has appended very useful subject and author indexes. In the section devoted to maps and charts of the Philippines, 132 pages in all, Mr. Phillips has similarly appended geographical and author indexes. He has catalogued 860 maps and charts of the Philippines, or portions of the archipelago, from 1519 to 1903, to be found in the Library of Congress.

JAMES A. LE ROY.